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ABSTRACT

Earlier studies had shown that differences in measured interests are related to differences in scores on tests of academic ability. Specifically, scores on the college major interest scales of the Kuder Occupational Interest Survey (KOIS) were found to be related to scores on the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test (NMSQT). This suggested that a scale could be developed on the KOIS that might relate to academic ability. The NMSQT scores for a sample of 5,000 males were divided into high and low scoring groups. The differences in responses of these two groups to the items on the KOIS were used to develop a scale called academic ability. In a cross validation, the scores on this scale correlated .60 with NMSQT results, suggesting that the scale might be useful for counseling purposes. (Author)

DEVELOPING AN ACADEMIC ABILITY SCALE

FOR THE KUDER OCCUPATIONAL INTEREST SURVEY

William J. Figei Science Research Associates, Inc. 259 E. Erie Street Chicago, Illinois 60611

Paper presented at APGA - San Diego Pehruary 11, 1973



ACADEMIC ABILITY SCILE DEVELOPMENT

An Academic Ability Scale was developed for the Kuder Occupational gamma and Interest Survey (KOIS) to see if there was any meaningful relationship between a high school student's interest (as measured by the KOIS) and his academic aptitude (ss measured by the National Merit Scholarship Oualifying Examination - NMSQT). Since data was available for students in 21 high schools in and around Philadelphia for both KOIS (Fall '67) and NMSQT (Spring '68), samples were chosen from this population. From the results of the study described below, it is shown that interests and academic aptitudes are in fact related (at least for males).

Student names were matched within each school on the KOIS and NMSQT listings and the NMSQT scores were posted on the KOIS listings. After eliminating students with a V score of less than 46 and/or more than 4 missing responses on KOIS, the students were classified into upper, middle, and lower groups according to the NMSQT national norms for college-bound students for 1968. Samples were then drawn for each sex to form the following six groups.

GROUI'	X11e RANGE	nmsot score	MALES	<u>FEMALES</u>
Upper	68 and above	115 or above	150	150
Middle	35 to 67	96 to 114	75	75
Lower	34 and below	95 or below		50

One hundred students were then selected at random from each of the upper groups and used to form frequency tables based on the students' 100 KOIS "position pattern" choices. Similar tables were created for the two lower groups and all four tables were converted to percents to raffect the proportion of students choosing each of the six "position pattern."



The frequency tables formed from the lower groups were then subtracted (cell by cell) from the frequency tables formed from the upper groups. (The resulting two matrices - one for each sex - were referred to as difference matrices.) The remaining fifty students were combined with the middle and lower groups for each sex and KOIS scores were created for all 200 students. (KOIS score here refers to the sum of the 100 numbers selected row-by-row from the columns (in the difference matrix) matching each of the student's "position pattern" choices. Thus a positive score would indicate interests closer to the upper group and a negetive score would indicate interests closer to the lower group.) The KOIS scores were then correlated with NMSQT scores for each sex and produced correlation coefficients of .66 and _____ respective-ly for males and females.

Noting that the lower groups were used both in building ne difference matrices and as part of the students that were scored, a group of 75 males and a group of 75 females were randomly selected from the remainder of the population to cross-validate the results. Both groups were scored as described above by their respective difference matrices and the resulting scores were correlated with corresponding selection scores. The correlation coefficients this time were .60 for males and _____ for females.

A linear regression equation was detablished for each sex and the standard error of estimate was found to be 16.36 for males and ______ for females when predicting NMSQT selection scores from KOIS scores for the two validation groups. (See the attached table for the results.)

The statistical results for females were purposely left out because they were not nearly as encouraging as the males and past studies have shown that this should not have been the case. On the contrary, it was expected that the female correlations would have been higher than the males and the standard error of regression lower.



SAMPLE PROCEDURE LAYOUT

I. STUDENT RESPONSE DATA TO THE KUDER OCCUPATIONAL INTEREST SURVEY

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3.								•0			
•	to on expeditions to find diseases among natives							00			
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4.	Work where no one can watch you	00	•0	00	00	. •0	00	00	00	00;	00
	Work where only one or two people can watch you							•0			
	Work where many people can watch you	•0	00	●0	.00	00	•0	00	•0	•0	00
5.	Have good health	00	00	00	00	•0	00	00	00	●0	00
- •	Have good friends							0			
	liave high social position	00	00	•0	00	00	00	00	●0	CO	O•
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***	Play checkers							(0 0)			
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• •	Co to an ammoment park							(X)			
•	Go to a party for a famous person	(()	100	100	()()	(X)	()0	()0	()()	()()	()@
я.	Travel from place to place harvesting crops	•()	00	•	• •0) · () (•(1	(X)	()0	,oo	•()
	Work in a factory							•()			
	Perform in a circus	:00	(0 0)	00	() ()	00	0	()	•()	00	()0
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II. POSITION PATTERN NUMBERS

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3 m D.A Da		2 0	5 0
3 = P2+ P4	6 = P3+ P5	3 0	6 0

III. STUDENT RESPONSE DATA (POSITION PATTERM NUMBERS)

			ITEM NUMBER								
	STUDENT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	Hickey	1	4	3	5	6]	5	7		5	- 2 `
r											4
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	Jackia	3	5_	2	1	. L	_3_	J	_3_	4	6_
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r		<u> </u>	l	<u>L</u>	١	J _	1		I		l J

IV. FREQUENCY MATRIX - UPPER GROUP

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V. FREQUENCY MATRIX - LOWER GROUP

POSITION PATTERN NUMBERS ,

ITEM	1	2.	3	4	5	6
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4	0	0	1	_()(1.	
5	0	1	0	_1	_1	0
6	1	1	1	0_	0	0
7	1	1	1	0	0	0
8	0	1	0			0
9		0	0			
10	0	0	0	2	0	1

and the second and the second second in the second

VI. DIFFERENCE MATRIX*

POSITION PATTERN NUMBERS Pat's score ITEH O -1 -1 ì Ò

* The upper and lower matrices were converted to percents before this matrix was formed in the original study.

VII. STUDENT SCORES (ORIGINAL GROUP)

STUDENT	DIFFERENCE MATRIX SCORE	nmsqt score	PREDICTEL NMSOT SCORE	DIFFERENCE
Pat	8	128	120	8
Terry	9	124	127	2
Hickay	12	118	129	-11
Marty	1	112	105	7
Jackie	- \$	101	97	9
	0	100	103	-3
Lee	-2	98	98	0
Chris	-5	93	92	1
Robin	-3 -1	84	88	-4
Kim Jan	-7 -7	78	88	-10

r = .91

VIII. STUDENT SCORES (VALIDATION GROUP)

STUDENT	DIFFERENCE MATRIX SCORE	NMSQT SCORE	PREDICTED NMSOT SCORE	DIFFERENCE
Henry	-8	90	អូច	+5
l.arry	10	116	124	-8
Jim	2 ,	95	107	-12
Sam	-3	92	96	-4
Pete	3	113	109	+4

	X	Kuder Score. Y Actual	VC Est	NMS VC=V
' k Å		B7 NMS SS.	86.90415813	0.09584187019
/ Y \	175	60	60.17828455	0.1782845456
Λ	178	108	107.7837469	0.2162531325
A	<u>5</u> 155	107	108.0621414	1.062141384
•	109	107	105.9277834	1,072216576
	= 75	80 83	81.42906597	1.429065972
p	57	95	84.58420383	1.584203826
E	~ 563	74	96.83356255	1.833562552
~	10180	7.2	76.41796467	2.417964675
	50	84	74.84039575	2.840395748
•	66	101	86.90415813	2.90415813
\ /	~ 65	89	97.6687461	2 3.331253899
V	108	98	85.51218555 101.5662693	3.487814453
-	15_89	104	99.80310406	3.566269332
E	16	98	93.02883749	4.196895939
	- 14	85	90.24489233	4.971162507
R	5 5	102	96.64796621	5.244892328
•	225	107	112.4236555	5.352033793
3	<u></u>	79	84.49140565	5.423655476 5.491405653
i	_14	87	92.84324115	5.843241149
	15	96	90.15209416	5.847905844
. 1-	_ 6	98	92.10085577	5.899144229
	19	96	89.78090147	6.219098533
I	. 8563	9 2	85,69778189	6.302218108
•	228	106	112.70205	6.702049992
^	5	98	91.08007588	6.919924123
('.	-1	99	91.63686491	7.36313509
•	217	64	71.40686338	7.406863378
Λ	-30-151	<u>85</u>	77.53154274	7.468457259
H	_1	99	91.45126857	7.548731434
-	41 77	103	95.3487918	7.651208203
Γ	-48	91	98.689526	7.689525995
	35 <u>18</u>	95	87.08975447	7.910245526
· i 1	90	102	93,21443384	8.785566163
. 1	86	. 92	83.19223124	8.807768757
	34	109	99.52470954	9.475290455
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, O	_ 40 <u>163</u>	117	86.06897458	_10.06897#58
A /	191	63	106.6701688	10.3298312
	15	82	73.81961585	10.81961585
•	. 93	89	92.93603932	10.93603932
,	- 90	95	100.1742967	_11.17429675
	. 45_133	117	83.19223124	11.80776876
	15	77	103.8862236	13.11377636
(~	333	109	90.15209416 122.4458581	13.15209416
\vee	-1 68	62	75.95397381	13.44585807
Ŋ	253	54	68.06612918	13.95397381
o K	-50 -90	69	83.19223124	14.06612918
RĬC	98	. 68	82.44984587	14.19223124
Text Provided by ERIC	224	128	112.3308573	14.44984587
\cup	222	96	410 445004	15.6691427

ER Full Text P

	7		74.84039575	2.840395748	
	50	84	86.90415813	2.90415813	••
	_6 6	101	97.6687461	3.331253899	
\ \ \ \	65	89	85.51218555	3.487814453	
V	108 15 89	98	101.5662693	3.566269332	
F	16	104	99.80310406	4.196895939	
L.,	-14	98	93.02883749	4.971162507	
R	55	85 102	90.24489233	_5,244892328	
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	<u>RO 76</u>	79	112.4236555	5.423655476	
	14	87	84.49143565 92.84324115	5.491405653	_
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_ H	1 41	99	91.45126857	7.548731434	
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	253	6.2	75.95397381	3.95397381	1
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	224	. 58 128	82.44984587	14.44984587	ç.
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ì	<u>65 70</u> 189	122	98.03993879	23.96006121	
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	- 208	74	99.06071868	25.06071868	
[208 8	102.	72.24204693	29.75795307	2008 X 100
•	70 -61	62	92.28645212	30.28645212	
•	118	<u> </u>	85.88337824	30.88337824	
	89	• 135	102.4942511	34.49425105	
	73	134	99.80310406	35,19689594	
EBIC.	158	143	98.31833331	35.68166669	
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ACADEMIC ABILITY SCALE DEVELOPMENT

William Figel
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